Equal Rights

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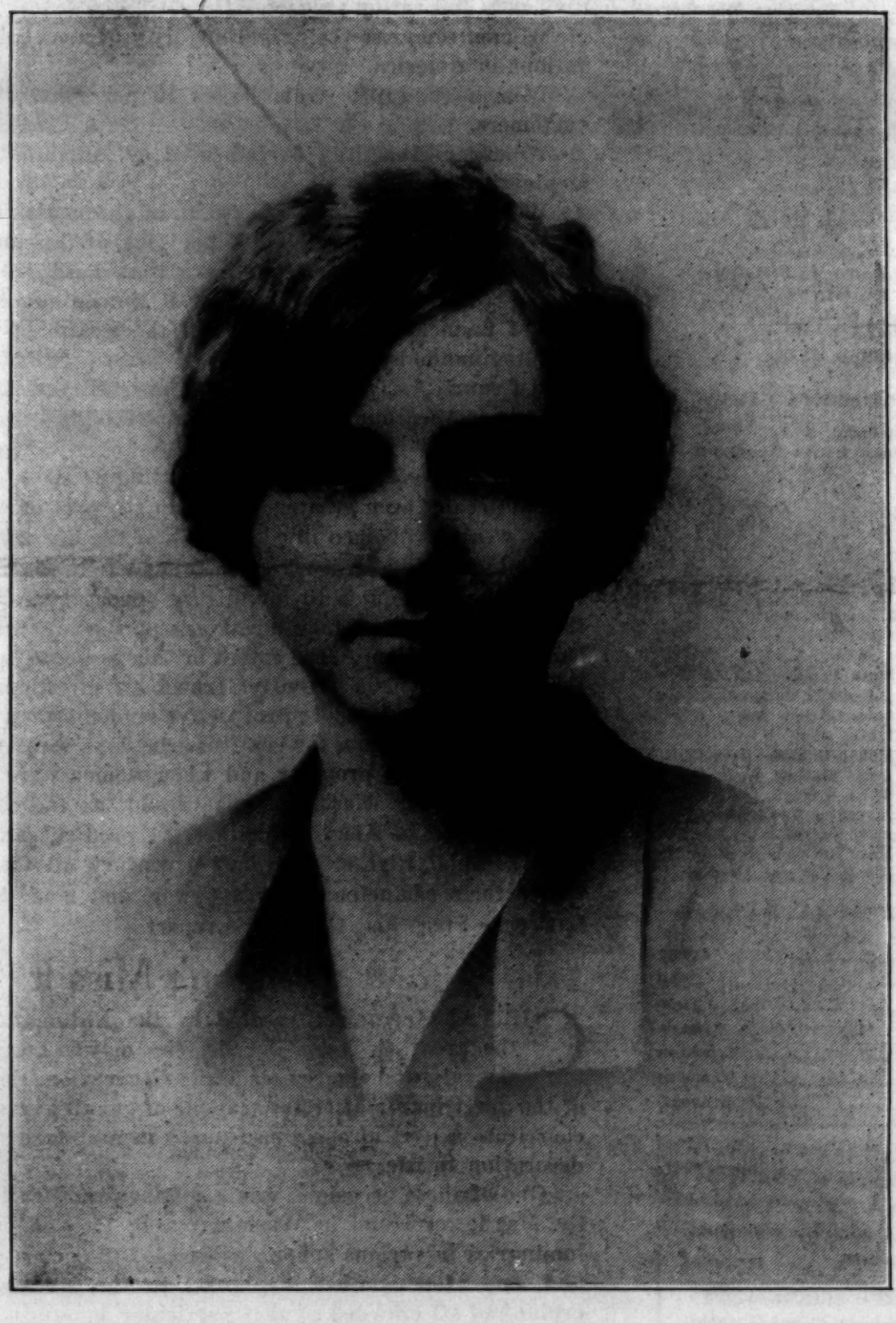

Constance Carpenter

Treasurer of the New Jersey State Branch of the National Woman's Party, who is assisting in the work for Equal Rights at the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party in Washington, D. C. Miss Carpenter is a charming speaker and a very popular lobbyist.

Equal Rights

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of the
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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
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Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,
by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

Money Is Power

"WITH women already in control of more than 41 per cent. of the nation's individual wealth, and alert to their financial power, it is difficult to set any limit to their continued progress," says Richard Hatton in an article published in the March 26 issue of the Washington *Herald*, under the title "Women Show Gain In Riches."

Mr. Hatton derives the main text of his article from an investigation which has just been completed by the statistical department of Lawrence Stern and Company, investment bankers of Chicago and New York. This study shows that: Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent. of the $95,000,000,000 of life insurance policies in force in the United States.

Women pay taxes on more than three and a quarter billions of individual income annually.

Women by the thousands are investing in stocks and bonds; collecting dividends and voting proxies.

Women comprise the actual majority of stockholders in the largest corporations in America.

Women constitute from 35 to 40 per cent. of investment bond house customers.

Women millionaires, as indicated by individual income tax returns, are as plentiful as men.

Women are receiving 70 per cent. of the estates left by men.

Women are also receiving 64 per cent. of the estates left by other women.

Women to the number of more than 8,500,000 are gainfully employed.

One statistician calculates that if women should maintain their present rate of financial ascendency, all of the wealth of the country would be in feminine hands by 2025.

"Of course," says the report, "no one believes that such a financial matriarchy is coming, but this calculation strikingly illustrates the rapidity of the present trend."

The report goes on to say: "Startling as these figures are, it seems quite safe to predict even greater strides on the part of women in further accumulating wealth. Women in every walk of life are taking seriously the problem of intelligently administering the funds left to them or earned by them.

"Women are quick to investigate opportunities of widening the scope of their knowledge and take advantage of the investment education offered by banking institutions. The extent of this response is demonstrated by the fact that a Detroit bank recently formed an investment class and found itself literally besieged by more prospective students than it could handle."

All of this seems a far cry from the days when married women under the law could own no property and when women were regarded, like the slaves, as a "supported" class. If you cannot, as the saying goes, put a million dollars in jail in America, neither, we predict, can you long deny a million dollars Equal Rights. For half a century all that women have needed to secure their emancipation was power, and now they have it, according to Lawrence Stern and Company's report.

Don't Miss It

CERTAIN occasions created by the National Woman's Party, such as the great Suffrage Parade, the march around the White House in the rain and the Seneca Falls Convention, remain forever in the minds of the participants after the manner of genuine emotional experiences. They constitute a part of one's permanent mental furniture and add comfort and decoration to life.

One of these occasions was a distinguished gathering, a banquet, held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., some years ago, when Feminist luminaries in various spheres assembled like a procession of brilliant comets and, one after another, explained to the assembled multitude why their orbits had all crowded at that particular juncture. Representing the women journalists was Ida Clyde Clarke, who, caught perhaps by the fervor of the moment, broke her fixed rule of not being a "joiner" and forthwith became a member of the Woman's Party. In the course of her quite unforgettable speech she explained that the reason for her fall from grace was that the Woman's Party was unlike any other organization. This difference, she went on to say, lay in the fact that it had an entirely specific and attainable goal and that it had developed the technique for arriving at its objective.

The April issue of the *Century Magazine* shows that Mrs. Clarke herself has not forgotten the Mayflower banquet. Under the title, "Feminism and the New Technique," she speaks again to the multitude. You should hear her.

Washington Introduces Equal Rights Bill

A BILL has been introduced in the Washington State Legislature to permit a married woman to sue for damages for personal injuries inflicted upon her. At the present time, the husband controls the suit and the injured wife is not even a necessary party. If damages are recovered, they constitute the common personal property of the husband and wife but he has the management of them, and may dispose of them as if they were his separate property.

The following cases show how the law works out:

Schneider v. Biberger, 76 *Wash.* 504, 1913: Mary Schneider brought an action for damages against John Biberger alleging an indecent assault upon her resulting in a miscarriage. The verdict was for Mrs. Schneider, and Mr. Biberger appealed. The State Supreme Court reversed the judgment on the ground that Mrs. Schneider being a married woman at the time of the injury and living with her husband, the damages would be community property, and "the husband a necessary party to the action," notwithstanding the fact that previous to the commencement of the suit a divorce had been obtained. To his credit, one justice dissented saying: "The wrong here committed, if any, was an 'unjust usurpation of the wife's natural right,' and in my opinion she may maintain an action therefore in her individual name."

In *Hynes v. Colman Dock Co.,* 185 *Pacific* 617, 1919, Leah Hynes brought an action against the Colman Dock Company for damages arising from personal injuries sustained by her through the alleged negligence of the company. Her husband declined to join her in the suit, and for that reason judgment was given against her. The court pointed out that the husband is the only necessary party to an action for injuries to the wife, this being on the principle that such damages are community personal property of the spouses, which the husband has power to deal with as if it were his separate property.

In previous issues of EQUAL RIGHTS, the case of Bertha Wampler of Tacoma, has been mentioned. She was injured in an automobile accident so badly that her foot had to be amputated. Her husband had deserted her and their three children but reappeared to collect $350 in full settlement of all damages growing out of the injury to the wife. He used part of the $350 to institute divorce proceedings. When the wife brought suit for her injuries, the trial court held that there had been a complete release and settlement of the cause of action. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment and granted a new trial saying that while a husband has the management and control of the community property and is a necessary party plaintiff in an action to recover damages resulting from injury to the wife, yet by repudiating his duties and deserting his wife, he released his authority so that the wife might sue. (*Wampler v. Beinert,* 216 *Pacific* 855, 1923.)

While Mrs. Wampler finally prevailed in her action, it was only because of her husband's desertion. Hence this decision will afford no relief to women living with their husbands. As to them, the opinion of the husband is supreme and his decision final.

Dr. Gillette Hayden Dies

DR. GILLETTE HAYDEN, outstanding dentist and Feminist, died at her home in Columbus, Ohio, on March 27. She was a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and well known in her profession as well as in her work for Equal Rights.

The Columbus *Evening Dispatch* published the following account of her death on the first page of its issue that day:

"Dr. Gillette Hayden, aged 49, nationally known dentist, died early Wednesday at her home, 870 Franklin Avenue, less than a month after she had undergone an abdominal operation at Grant hospital. Previous to that time she had been in excellent health.

"Her office was located at 289 East State Street, in the Rector Building, designed by her sister, Mrs. Kenyon H. Rector, wife of Dr. J. M. Rector.

"Dr. Hayden had a world-wide reputation as a periodontist. In the later years of her practice she limited herself to the treatment of periodontia and patients came to her from all parts of the world. She was considered the foremost woman dentist of the country for many years.

"Born in Florida on March 2, 1880, Dr. Hayden came to Columbus as a child and began her education in Columbus Schools at East High School. She was a member of the graduating class there in 1899.

"She was the third woman to be graduated from the dental division of the Ohio Medical University now incorporated with the College of Dentistry of Ohio State University. She was awarded her doctor's degree there in 1902. For her outstanding work of merit in college, she was made a member of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, honorary dental fraternity.

"For a year Dr. Hayden took graduate work at Northwestern University which led to her specialization in periodontology. Later, after engaging in general practice here for a time, she went to Dresden, Germany, for two years' study and practice.

"Since her return to this country Dr. Hayden was located in Columbus.

"Dr. Hayden, who has achieved a high place professionally among women of the city, had had many honors bestowed upon her by various honorary societies in dentistry and held high office in organizations of dentists.

"Past President of the American Academy of Periodontology and one of its organizers and a council member and fellow of the Academy, Dr. Hayden also headed the Federation of American Women Dentists in 1924. She was a member of the American Dental Society; associate member of the First District Dental Society of New York; and honorary member of the Kentucky State Dental Association. Dr. Hayden also was a member of the local and State dental associations.

"For many years, she was an ardent worker in behalf of women's suffrage and Equal Rights. She was affiliated with both the National and State Woman's Party.

"Besides being charter member of the local Altrusa Club and its president in 1921 and 1922, Dr. Hayden was national president in 1924-1925. She was a national executive committee member from Columbus for a number of years.

"She was formerly a member of the executive board of the local Y. W. C. A., of the board of visitors of the Ohio State University, Alumni Association, and was active in organizing the alumnae council, taking special interest in the co-ed welfare on the campus.

"In July, 1927, Dr. Hayden presented her dental library of 150 volumes to the University College of Dentistry. She served as special lecturer to dental students at the University, and in 1926 was alumni speaker in connection with the dedication services of Hamilton Hall, the new home of the dental college on the campus.

"Dr. Hayden made proteges of several students who found acquiring an education a financial hardship.

"Surviving Dr. Hayden, besides her sister, are her mother, Mrs. Kate B. Hayden, with whom she lived, and a niece and nephew, Gillette and Hayden Rector.

"Services will be conducted at the residence at 10 A. M. Friday. The remains will then be taken to McConnellsville by the Schoedinger Company for burial."

"Jailed for Freedom" Studied in Colleges

THE story of the winning of the ballot for American women, as told by Doris Stevens' book, "Jailed for Freedom," is being increasingly studied in American universities and colleges as a result of the work of the Committee on Distribution of Historical Data of the National Woman's Party. Universities and colleges all over the country are writing to the committee, of which Sara P. Grogan is chairman, to express their appreciation of the copies of "Jailed for Freedom," to tell of their use of the book in their classes, and, in many cases, to ask for additional copies for their libraries.

The Committee on Distribution of Historical Data has, within the last year, sent out more than four hundred copies of "Jailed for Freedom" to universities and colleges throughout the United States. A few copies have also been sent to Europe, South America, and Central America.

The use which is being made of this book and the appreciation felt are illustrated by the following excerpts from letters received:

Freeman H. Allen, Department of History and Politics, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York:

"The copy of 'Jailed for Freedom' which you sent to our History Department for us in our library is received. Before placing the book in the library, I ventured to look into it a bit for myself. It was a fatal look so far as immediate attention to other matters was concerned. Miss Stevens has given us a vivid view of one of the most important and vigorous campaigns waged by humans in modern times. It could not have been done effectively except by one who had been a part of the movement, sympathetically and from the inside. No one is likely to lay the book aside (once he has begun it) until he has finished the entire story. Then he is sure to have a new appreciation of the importance, the justice and the wisdom of the cause so ably carried to triumphant issue. . . . Ills we have never been free from are not often realized until a better day comes. What women's votes have already accomplished is proof that we were suffering many evils (perhaps unconsciously) which should have been removed long ago. This book will greatly aid in the diffusion of facts which should be widely known and which being known will place names hitherto little known and appreciated among other recognized heroes and heroines whose devotion to worthy causes and sacrificial service have benefited both their country and humanity.

"I shall take pleasure in commending this book to my acquaintances, and I assure you it will be used by our students.'

Sara Walton, librarian, Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, Texas:

"Through the kindness of the head of the History Department of the college, I have seen a copy of Doris Stevens' "Jailed for Freedom" and am making bold to ask if our College Library may have two copies for our reference shelves. I assure you they will be greatly appreciated and much used."

C. O. Johnson, head of the Department of History and Political Science, State College of Washington, Pullman:

"I have just received Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom,' which you were so good as to send me.

"I have glanced through it and am very much interested in it. I think it contains very illuminating material, not only on the Woman Suffrage Movement, but on the matter of the general question of civil liberty in the United States.

"I shall place this copy in the library, and would be glad if you could spare an additional copy for the same purpose."

A. B. Moore, dean of the Graduate School, University of Alabama:

"I am writing to thank you for the copy of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom,' and to express the hope that you will supply our library with several copies of this book for reference reading.

"I want to thank you for your generosity in offering to supply our library with this very interesting book. It will be a very valuable reference work on the Woman Suffrage Movement."

Eleanor A. Symmes, librarian, University of Redlands, Redlands, California:

"We received your copy of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom' and appreciate your sending it. Could you send us three additional free copies for use in our collateral reading courses?

"These books will be an asset to our library and we extend our hearty thanks."

P. A. Martin, Department of History, Stanford University, Stanford, California:

"Permit me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of Miss Doris Stevens' book, entitled 'Jailed for Freedom' which, at your instance, I am presenting to our university library.

"As professor of Latin American history I have noted with great interest the honor recently conferred upon Miss Stevens by the Pan-American Board in naming her the American member and chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women. You will be glad to know that this appointment, has received very favorable comment outside of the United States. I am sending you, for instance, a copy of the weekly journal *L'Amérique Latine,* which is the most important Latin-American weekly published in Europe."

Paul S. Smith, chairman, History Department, Whittier College, Whittier, California:

"Thank you for the copy of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom.' As a matter of fact we are soon to begin our yearly course in Representative Americans, and endeavor to emphasize the part women have had in our history quite as much as that of the men. Accordingly I can assure you that four or five additional copies of the above interesting volume can be put to good advantage here. And we would most fully appreciate this further favor."

George H. Ryden, Department of History and Political Science, University of Delaware:

"It gives me pleasure to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom,' which you so kindly sent me for depositing in our University Library. I recall very well having attended the trial of Miss Stevens and others in the police court in Washington back in the year 1917, and am glad to have this book as a permanent record of those stirring and interesting times."

Kenneth R. Close, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida:

"I have always been greatly interested in the Feminist movement as in other liberal social movements. As an instructor in history and sociology and a teacher and coach of debating, I can make good use not only of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom,' but perhaps of other material which you may have available.

"Thank you very much for sending me the copy of Doris Stevens' book. I could use two or three more copies for supplementary work in sociology and also for work in debating and history.

"I would appreciate your placing my name on your mailing list for literature and publications."

Mark Burrows, professor of History and Sociology, Oglethorpe University, Georgia:

"Please accept my hearty thanks for your gracious donation of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom.' It comes in so well with the latter part of my course in American History, when we come to the period of progress in social reform. (Though goodness knows, we have a long way yet to go!)

"I have made the library a gift of the book so that my students may have it. I notice you say that you will furnish further copies if needed. That is why I was so generous with my copy. I am accepting your offer: Will you kindly send me a copy, and one additional copy for the library?"

Emil Leffler, Department of History, Broadview College, LaGrange, Illinois:

"I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Doris Stevens' 'Jailed for Freedom,' which I have just scanned through. I am sure that much of the material will prove of real value to our contemporary history classes. However, to be of any real value to us we should have to have at least five additional copies. If you would care to send us these, we shall be very glad to add them to the College Library to make use of them in such courses as the material will fit."

C. J. Attig, Department of History, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois:

"The book, 'Jailed for Freedom' has been received, and I wish hereby to express my thanks for the gift of so valuable a volume for our library. I shall be very glad to use it in connection with the reading requirements in my courses."

Samuel M. LePage, Department of Government and History, Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas:

"I do not know when I have been impressed so forcefully as I have been in reading Miss Stevens' book 'Jailed for Freedom.' The majority of the country did not know the half of what was transpiring during the campaign for freedom. It certainly is one of the blackest pages in American history. Thank God the victory was won.

"We could use two additional copies if you still have them. Thank you very much for the privilege of reading the copy already sent."

Edith How-Martyn, The Suffragette Club, London, England:

"I have just dipped into 'Jailed for Freedom' and am grateful to have such a careful and penetrating record of your wonderful forward movement. It makes me feel the unity of our great work. Many suffragette prisoners will delight to read it and I think many women of the future will be grateful to be able to follow in the books and records we are intending to collect in the Suffragette Library the movement in your country and mine to which they will owe so much.

"The work Doris Stevens has done in Europe this summer has been most valuable and will, I am sure, bear abundant results and many of us are most grateful to her."

IT is the purpose of the committee to place copies of this book and other Feminist literature in the colleges, high schools and libraries of the country.

Baltimore Welcomes Miss Pollitzer and Mr. Edson

By Florence Elizabeth Kennard,
Secretary of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party

THE Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party ceased from her legislative activities for a few hours on Easter Saturday afternoon and went out to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker in Roland Park to meet and greet one of whom the National Woman's Party has reason to be justly proud, Anita Pollitzer, and also to welcome very warmly a new recruit into the ranks of Feminism, Elie Charlier Edson, whose marriage to Miss Pollitzer was announced in Equal Rights recently. Mr. Edson is the press representative of Morris Gest, who will present Nikita Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" in Baltimore the week of April 8. Since her marriage last December Anita Pollitzer has given up the teaching of fine arts at Columbia University and has been working with her husband in the interest of Russian art on the stage.

Although having taken up the intensive study of Russian play art only since joining forces with her husband in December Miss Pollitzer's insight into and knowledge of her new profession is truly remarkable as was attested by the interest of the gathering before whom she spoke Saturday afternoon. Miss Pollitzer started her talk by saying that the Woman's Party and Russian art have a great deal in common. They both approach life with a realistic viewpoint and their method is vivid, direct and interpretive. She then traced the history of art in Russia from its first fitful life to 1660 when the Czar Alexius decided to have a stage and sent to France and England for players but none would come fearing if offense were given the great autocrat they would be forever consigned to the frozen horrors of Siberia. Then came Peter the Great who patronized the arts and did much to further the cause as did Catherine the Great. Miss Pollitzer told a story of Garrick, giving a dinner in London to a group of actors, holding forth on realism or body control, saying that an actor on the stage who weeps must really weep, one who laughs must really laugh and so on. At this juncture one of those present fainted and could not be resuscitated. A doctor was sent for and pronounced the man dead, whereupon the man, who was none other than the great Russian actor Dimitrevsky, arose and said, "No, doctor, I am not dead I was just showing body control and realism as we know it in Russia."

In 1897 Constantin Stanislavsky and Dantchenko met and talked for eighteen hours and when they parted the Moscow Theatre was born.

"It is such a joy," Miss Pollitzer went on to say, "to find the great art of the stage recognizing and built on the contributions of women; when women have gifts to bring, those gifts are taken and utilized. The art of the Russian Theatre is particularly interesting as Russia is one of the few countries that has an art possessing elemental vigor. The names of Russian women stand out in history for achievements in stage art. The Russians bring to the theatre the most careful, painstaking, thorough skill in each and every detail no matter how small, no play being presented without numberless rehearsals, the cast being an all-star cast. Nikita Baileff, the moving spirit in 'Chauve-Souris' for eight years tried to get one spoken word; all his life long he wanted to act with the best.

"Morris Gest says 'Russian art is like a spring tonic and should be taken annually.' The Russian stage has always been communistic in character; it is not a question of a certain artist but of the production, not individualistic but a perfect wholeness."

Elie Charlier Edson was then introduced and tod in a charmingly interesting way of Morris Gest, master showman, who started his career as an immigrant boy and because of his undoubted genius has made thousands and has spent thousands. His greatest joy, Mr. Edson said, is to bring to this country great artists, yet he never forgets the humble people whom he knew in his early boyhood. Not long ago an old man met him in the lobby after a New York performance. Gest went up to him and said, "This is the man who gave me free coffee and free breakfasts when I was a poor boy selling newspapers." Mr. Edson also spoke of the members of the cast playing in "Chauve-Souris" saying they were gifted and brilliant modern troubadours wandering through the world, who had known the

scars of revolution and the scars of war.

Among those present at the reception were Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Weems Forbes, Mrs. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas G. Penniman, the Misses Kennard, Mrs. Robert Retzer, Mrs. Charles Weber, Aimee Weber, Mollye H. Rollman, Florence Day, Sophia Rosett, Amelia Himes Walker, Isabel Perkins, Florence Tippett, and Mary E. Peach.

Anita Pollitzer gave a lecture on the "Art of the Russian Theatre" in the Exhibition Hall of one of Baltimore's most prominent and progressive department stores, Hutzler Bros., on Monday, April first, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by those present and every day during the past week there was open to the public an unique exhibition of Russian theatre art in color plates and photographs under her direction in this same hall, which was a new departure for play art in Baltimore and most thoroughly appreciated by the play-going public.

On Tuesday, April 9, due to the efforts of Anita Pollitzer and Elie Edson and through the courtesy of the Maryland Theatre a benefit will be given by the cast of Baileff's "Chauve-Souris" for the Maryland Branch and the members are hoping for a financial return which will wipe out their legislative expenses.

Feminist Notes

"Rising Woman"

A PICTURE called "Rising Woman" has been compiled by Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., in co-operation with women's groups, and is now being shown before clubs throughout the country. It will be made available, in order of request, for those desiring it. The film depicts the part the women are taking in the arts, in science, in politics, in business and in home building. Its conclusion is devoted chiefly to woman's part in promoting peace, one of the greatest aims of women's organizations today.

Women Artists in Jugoslavia

THE women artists of Zagreb, Jugo-Slavia recently held an all-women's exhibition, the first event of its sort in the country. "There was nothing in the exhibition as a whole to betray the fact that the artists belonged to one sex rather than the other," writes F. S. Copeland in *Time and Tide* (London). The writer further notes that the reviewers "got round the difficulty by saying that certain of the *ladies* painted like men." It is, indeed, curious how men critics think the highest compliment which can be paid to a woman in art, industry, business, or the professions is to say that she does her job "like a man." Of course, one should not be too hard on the critics, for they really mean that the woman does her job "like a professional" and the quaint creatures have not become accustomed to the idea that women ,as well as men, are professionals in practically every field of human endeavor today.

Asks Annual Holiday for Wives

THE Rumanian Women's League made a demand recently for an annual leave for wives. Every woman worker, says the league's manifesto, is legally entitled to annual holidays. None has such a hard life as the housewife, faced the year round with the care of the children and enduring her husband's whims. She has longer hours than working women. Therefore the league calls on the government to introduce a bill compelling husbands to grant a minimum of a month's annual holiday alone to all wives.

Denied Judgeship

ON October 29, 1928, the Supreme Court of Habana ruled against the application of L. Lopez, a woman lawyer holding a doctor's degree, for appointment to one of the twenty-two vacant judgeships in the republic. Although Senorita Lopez was graduated from the University Law School, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, she is not eligible for the post of judge, as in order to preside over an election board (one of the duties of a judge) the candidate must first be a voter and in possession of his civil and political rights as a citizen. According to Cuban law, a woman is not a voter, nor eligible for elective positions, nor has she any political rights not given her as a daughter or wife, being obliged to follow the political condition of her father or husband, notably in regard to citizenship.

Chief Inspector of Schools

THE Public Service Commissioner of Victoria has announced that he has decided to nominate Julia Flynn, B.A., now assistant chief inspector of secondary schools, to the post of chief inspector. The importance of the solidarity of women is shown in this case, as when the post became vacant it was intimated that only men would be eligible for appointment. Miss Flynn and women's organizations protested, and fresh applications for the position were invited, with the result mentioned. Miss Flynn has been in the Education Department for thirty-one years, and will be able to serve fifteen more before reaching the retirement age.

America "Blamed" for Feminism

AMERICAN influence is "blamed" for Feminism in Japan by Takanobu Murobuse, said by the *Associated Press* to be one of the most widely read publicists in Japan. This publicist has written an article blaming American gold, American ideas, and American power for "these sports, this modern journalism, motor cars, jazz, radio, literature, all these ideas about rights of women, the spread of irreligion, the decline of phisosophy, the mania for gold," *et cetera*.

Women Lawyers in Bulgaria

A BILL granting the right to trained and competent Bulgarian women to be admitted to the bar is about to be introduced into the Bulgarian Parliament by Prof. G. Danieloff, a member of Parliament and one of the influential members of the Government party.

According to information which has just been given to Mrs. Dimitrana Ivanova, the president of the Federation of Bulgarian Women, it has received the approval of Dr. T. Kouleff, Minister of Justice; of N. Kyamiloff, president of the Parliamentary group of the Government Party, and of the Prime Minister, Andrew Liaptcheff.

In view of this attitude on the part of Government leaders the officers of the Women's Federation are confident that there will soon be women lawyers in Bulgaria. Several women have alerady competed the law course, but are not permitted to practice.

France May Regret

FRENCH "statesmen" who have insisted upon denying women the right to vote may live to regret bitterly their injustice, intimates *Le Droit des Femmes*. Says the magazine:

"Before long, when the referendum in the Saar is held, Frenchmen will appreciate the importance of the woman suffrage question, which they now laugh at, and which we are constantly agitating. But it will then be too late. The women of the Saar will vote for Germany, which will assure them in the future as in the past the exercise of their political rights."

The Program Now

THE Women's Freedom League of England has revised its statement of its objects, since the equalization of the franchise in England, to read as follows:

> "To use the power of the Parliamentary vote, now won for women upon equal terms with men, to elect women to Parliament, and upon other public bodies; to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the

sexes; and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community."

The Women's Freedom League has taken steps to let the British Government know that they expect it to include women among their representatives to the Conference on the Codification of International Law to be held at The Hague this year. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, is president of the Women's Freedom League.

DR. FLORENCE STEPHEN of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has been awarded the British Journal of Anæsthesia £50 prize. Dr. Stephen's work has recenty been in studying the chemical changes which occur in the body when a patient is under an anæsthetic.

Protect Us from Our Protectors

LA FRANCAISE reprints from *Intransigeant* the following little story told by Blanche Vogt, which shows that it is not only in the United States that women who earn have to protect themselves against their would-be protectors:

Some sympathetic people call my attention to the women who run elevators.

"The constant traveling between the ground floor and the top floor is very hard on the weaker sex," they tell me. One gentleman goes so far as to assure me that it would be well, for the future of the race, to protest as soon as possible against employing women in elevators.

Before leaving for the war, I went to some of these employes and talked with them. This is substantially what they said to me.

"Obviously it is pretty hard work. The mechanism is easy, but you have to pay close attention to it. The person in charge of an elevator cannot lose herself in a reverie, even if she is going all the way up to the seventh floor. Then, she must have a sound heart. Not everyone can go up and down in a cage, hour after hour."

"Probably you would prefer some other occupation?"

"Well, no. We are used to this. Why do you ask that?"

"Because some men who think you look tired assert that you are out of place here between the earth and the sky."

"Are we asking them to do anything for us? We have had trouble enough convincing people that we don't get any more tired than men do. At first they were afraid that we should be completely knocked out. We had to prove to them what we could do. You are not going to make us lose our jobs now."

"But suppose it is dangerous for you?"

"Ah, madame! Look out for these gentlemen who want at all hazards to protect women. Before I worked here I used to do machine stitching at home. Even when sewing machines were not run by electricity, nobody thought of requiring that men's feet should work the treadles. I assure you that by evening I was worn out. And I felt much more shaken up inside than I do today."

The woman elevator operator was right. It is not the women in public places who toil the hardest. It is those whom we do not see.

News from the Field

Czechoslovakian Women Win

ON December 2 elections took place in Czechoslovakia for the purpose of restoring local self-government by means of the ancient Diet. This Diet is organized separately from the Senate and the Parliament. It has charge of matters of health ,education, and welfare in the provinces which constitute the Czechoslovak Republic. It was plain that this could not be done without the aid of women, so the National Council of Czechoslovakian women undertook extensive propaganda in favor of the election of women, by means of posters, press articles and demonstrations.

They also appealed to the Minister of the Interior, whose right it is to appoint one-third of the members of the Diet from the ranks of experts and specialists. Thanks to these efforts, the results obtained were considerable, even if not fully proportionate to the labor undertaken.

There are five women in the Diet, of whom three were nominated by the National Council of Czechoslovakian Women and two were elected by the political parties. Those nominated are Marie Deutschová, member of the executive committee of the Commission for the Care of the Young (Social Democratic German Party); Josefa Seerinová, vice-president of the Central Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants, writer (Social Democratic Party); Frantiska Sidlová, chairman of the Social Welfare Section of the Organization of Progressive Women (Social Nationalist Party). The elected women members are Pavla Reháková, teacher (Social Nationalist Party), and Terezie Maresová, housewife (Communist Party).

"Dumbfounded" Student Joins

ALBERT EHRGOTT, a student at Martinez, California, being "dumbfounded" at the "deplorable condition still existing in the attitude toward women," has sent a check for $10 to Mabel Vernon, national executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, after receiving literature on Feminism asked for in connection with a thesis he was writing.

His letter to Miss Vernon says:

"Pardon my delay in thanking you for the letter and the literature. I am absorbed in writing a thesis on the Emancipation of Woman. It is due this week.

"I really am dumbfounded after reading the literature to find such a deplorable condition still existing in the attitude toward women. After delving through primitive and patriarchal periods, and after reading extensively about women in the Orient, I really am baffled when I find such a very backward condition right here in our own nation.

"Surely there are enough unselfish men and enough enlightened women to hasten the day when the goal of equality before the law and of opportunity may be realized. I fear that the mass of the people do not yet know the facts. Yes, I can understand how selfish men and sentimental, silly women satisfied with their subject state could wish the present condition to continue, but they surely must be in the minority. Because of its bearing upon marriage and the family, you may enroll me as an active member for the propagation of these principles, and I herewith enclose my check for ten dollars.

"Gratefully yours,

"(Signed) ALBERT EHRGOTT."

Education Helps Equal Rights

TEACHERS and professors in schools and colleges are playing an important part in combatting outworn ideas about the inferiority of women, Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, told a class of 250 students studying problems of citizenship at the University of Maryland.

"Research reveals absolutely no evidence of differences between men and women in innate capacity," said Miss Vernon. "Teachers of scientific mind and training are therefore no longer implanting the old notions of sex difference in the minds of boys and girls, but are getting rid of ideas of women's inferiority," continued Miss Vernon. "These ideas have no foundation except in prejudice and tradition and are refuted by the work

which women are accomplishing in these days when greater social and economic freedom is given them."

Miss Vernon addressed the class on March 20.

Young Feminists' Dinner

A DINNER for young women interested in the Equal Rights movement was held at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on April 1. Constance Carpenter, treasurer of the New Jersey State Branch, now working at National Headquarters, was in charge of the dinner.

Mary Moss Wellborn of Mississippi, who has been working with National Headquarters and in the State Legislatures since the national political campaigns last summer, and Mabel Van Dyke of the District of Columbia, spoke.

Among the guests were: Frances Arnold, a student at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Va.; Marjorie Arnold; Dorothy Buck of Virginia and the District of Columbia; Ina Hawes; Helen Wheeler and Beryl Laughlin of George Washington University; Julia Obear, Leila Combs, Jessie Adkins, Louise Weir and Virginia Fox of Mississippi, and Millie V. Roehrer of National Headquarters.

Industrial Women Meet

RUTH HUDNUT of the National Woman's Party is one of the speakers at a conference of industrial women being held in Washington, D. C., April 5-7. Miss Hudnut speaks on April 6. The conference is held under the auspices of the Washington Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Other speakers include Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Miss Christianson of the Women's Trade Union League; Evelyn Reynolds of the Armstrong Society, Philadelphia. Marian D. Butler is general chairman of the Washington Industrial Department of the Federation.

New Home for National Woman's Party

HAVING already received its check from the Government in payment for the present historic headquarters, the National Woman's Party has now bought another historic building for its new home. The house owned by Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont since 1922, at Second and B streets Northeast, has been bought by the National Woman's Party to take the place of the "Old Brick Capitol," which the Government will raze to provide a site for the new building for the United States Supreme Court.

The Party will take possession of its new headquarters early in May, but will probably keep the present headquarters open until it is necessary to tear down the building.

In its new headquarters the Woman's Part obtains another historic building. The property is said to be the oldest house in Washington. It was built by Lord Baltimore for his daughter in 1772, twelve years before Washington was selected as the site for the National Capital.

In 1814 British soldiers set fire to the house because they were fired upon by someone within when they were marching by on their way to burn the Capitol. However, no irreparable damage was done.

Senator Dale bought the house in 1922. One of the attractive features of the property is the garden containing 500 rosebushes, where as many as 4,000 roses can be seen blooming at one time.

The contract of sale for the new headquarters, drawn by the Woman's Party attorney, Burnita Shelton Matthews, is signed on behalf of the Woman's Party by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, national president of the organization, who presented the Old Capitol to the Woman's Party for its National Headquarters.

Dr. Lawrence Entertained

DR. LOUISE LAWRENCE of Boston, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, was entertained at tea at National Headquarters on March 25. Dr. Lawrence returned to Boston March 27 after spending the winter in Washington. She has traveled extensively and delighted her friends at the tea by telling of her experiences in Algeria and Tunis, commenting especially on the position of women, which is practically that of a slave in those countries.

Mrs. Henry Lockwood of Clarendon, Virginia, poured.

New Congresswoman to Speak

RUTH BRYAN OWEN, Congresswoman from the Fourth Florida District, will be the guest of honor at a reception to be given at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on Thursday evening, April 11.

Representative Owen is a brilliant student of politics, an accomplished speaker, and a Feminist. This is the first public office she has ever held, but by no means the first part she has taken in public life. She will make a short speech during the reception.

Her declaration for Equal Rights between men and women was made in a letter to EQUAL RIGHTS, written following her nomination for Congress last fall. In this letter she said:

"When I was a very small girl I remember asking my mother what professions were suitable for women. She replied, 'Any work which a woman can do as well as or better than a man is obviously suitable for her.'

"Fortunate in having a mother who limited woman's sphere only by her ability and vision and was herself admitted to the bar almost forty years ago, an equality of opportunity between the sexes has always seemed to me merely justice.

"And as I have faith that the true and just eventually triumphs, I look confidently for the eventual removal of those legal disabilities and the hindrances offered by custom which stand between woman and complete equality."

London Branch Hears Mrs. Archdale

THE London Branch of the National Woman's Party and the Six Point Group of England entertained at tea at Lady Rhondda's home on March 13 in honor of Helen A. Archdale. Mrs. Archdale told of her work for international action toward establishing Equal Rights during her visit to the United States and Canada.

Betty Gram Swing writes that new members of the London Branch include Marion Cate, Adelaide Kuntz, Alys Lorrain, and Marion Felix Jones. Mrs. Jones is formerly of Chicago, and her husband, Keith Jones, is a member of the London Bureau of the *United Press*.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to March 16, 1929, $1,479,901.70.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, March 16, 1929, to April 1, 1929:

Mrs. Ruth Vandeer Litt, N. Y.	$12.82
Miss Ruth A. Hudnut, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Mabel DeWitt Ehrgott, Cal.	10.00
Received from Federal Government for National Headquarters, $299,200, less original cost of $155,752.28	143,447.72
Miss Grace Osgood, N. J.	50.00
Miss Nell Mercer, N. C.	43.00
Mrs. George Vickers, N. J.	1.00
Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, Miss.	2,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Byers, D. C.	5.00
Miss Hallie Brown, D. C.	2.00
Miss Mabel Vernon, Del.	1.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.	2.00
Dr. Minerva Blair, Pontius, Ind.	50.00
District of Columbia Branch	20.00
Miss Sarah R. Scott, N. J.	1.00
Mrs. T. Duncan Just, Pa.	10.00
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.	30.20
Sale of literature	2.80
Sale of glossies	1.50
Refunds	1,101.72
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	294.75
	$147,096.51
Per Equal Rights Committee: Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md.	500.00
Total receipts, March 16 to April 1, 1929	$147,596.51
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to April 1, 1929	$1,627,498.21

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